

Slide 17: Assessments and Advisements



Before conducting a Standard Pat-down:

- Advise the individual of the need to conduct the search.
- Briefly describe the Standard Pat-down process to the individual by mentioning:
 - Clothed areas of the body will be searched.
 - The back of the hands will be used when touching sensitive areas.
 - Provide a hands-off demonstration in the air (not on the individual or the TSO) for:
 - The groin, buttocks, and upper inner thigh for males
 - The groin, buttocks, breast areas, and upper inner thigh for females
 - Offer the individual a private screening.

Teaching Point: Here is an example of a statement a TSO could use:

"Hello, I need to conduct a Standard Pat-down. During this procedure, I will be physically searching your entire person, which will be conducted using the front of my hands. When I get to sensitive areas such as (male - buttocks and groin area; female - buttocks, groin and breast area), I'll be using the back of my hands in this fashion [demonstrate this procedure in the air, not on self or another TSO].

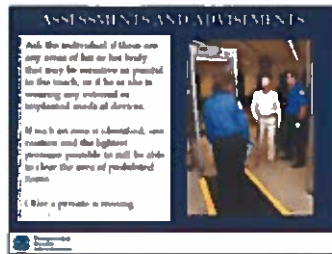
To clear your inner thigh areas, I will be placing one hand on your hip and one hand on your upper inner thigh, which I will gently raise to the point that the thigh meets the torso [demonstrate this procedure in the air, not on self or another TSO] and then slide down. Would you prefer to do this in a private screening area?"

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Version 3.1



Slide 20: Assessments and Advisements



Ask the individual if there are any areas of his or her body that may be sensitive or painful to the touch, or if he or she is wearing any external or implanted medical devices.

If such an area is identified, use caution and the lightest pressure possible to still be able to clear the area of prohibited items.

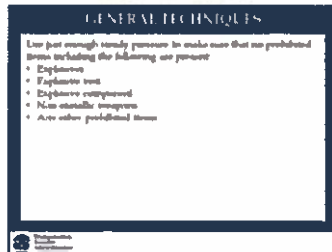
Offer a private screening.

Teaching Point: Inform the participants that some individuals will fail to disclose information about his or her disability or medical condition, particularly when it is a hidden disability. A TSO needs to apply critical thinking skills and situational awareness while conducting the Standard Pat-down to make sure that there are no problem areas which have not been identified before starting the Standard Pat-down.

use informed intuition to better discern the individual's condition.

Teaching Point: Inform participants that additional procedures will be used to screen medical devices and will be covered in the *Individuals with Disabilities or Medical Conditions Adjunct Module* later in the course.

Slide 24: General Techniques



Teaching Point: Inform participants that the amount of pressure should be enough to feel

Teaching Point: Briefly explain that some explosives are pliable and can be molded to the shape of the body underneath garments.

The Standard Pat-down requires that all areas of an individual's body and clothing are visually and physically inspected.

Unless specifically directed otherwise in this lesson, use the front of the hands in a sliding motion.

Use just enough steady pressure to decide that no prohibited items including the following are present:

- Explosives
- Explosive vest
- Explosive component
- Non-metallic weapons
- Any other prohibited items

Slide 25: Sensitive Areas



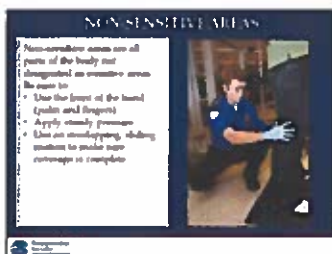
The Standard Pat-down includes a pat-down of sensitive areas of the body using a sliding motion.

Sensitive areas are different depending upon the individual's gender:

- Female areas include breasts, groin, and buttocks
- Male areas include groin and buttocks

When conducting a pat-down of sensitive areas, use the backs of the hands.

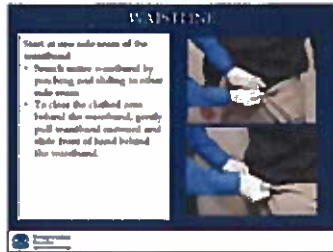
Slide 26: Non - Sensitive Areas



Non-sensitive areas are all parts of the body not designated as sensitive areas. Be sure to:

- Use the front of the hand (palm and fingers).
- Apply steady pressure.
- Use an overlapping, sliding motion to make sure complete coverage is accomplished.

Slide 32: Waistline



Teaching Point: Remind participants to advise the individual before turning or pulling any article of clothing.

After searching the back and side areas:

- Ask the individual to raise and hold the shirt just enough to allow a waistline search if it is covering the waistband.
- [Redacted]
- Search the entire waistband by pinching it between the thumb and forefingers and sliding to the other side seam of the waistband.

To clear the clothed area behind the waistband:

- Gently pull the waistband outward enough to use the front of one hand in a sliding motion to search the individual's clothed body behind the waistband.
- Do not touch bare skin.



Facilitated Discussion: Facilitate a brief discussion.



Ask: What challenges will you encounter when conducting the Standard Pat-down procedures at the screening checkpoint?

Answer: Answers may include the following:

- Different body types
- Variety of apparel and attire
- Sensitive areas
- The importance of using adequate pressure to detect anomalies

Teaching Point: This slide will continue onto the next page.

Slide 34: Buttocks



If the individual's pants are loose and baggy, ask him or her to grasp the pleats or belt loops and raise the pants as high as possible. If a disability or medical condition prevents an individual from doing this unassisted, ask for the individual's permission before assisting to raise the pants.

When searching the buttocks area:

- Use the back of the hands.
- Conduct multiple downward slides on the buttocks starting at the waistband and continuing to the lower contour of the buttocks.

Slide 35: Leg



Teaching Point: Remind the participants to observe the clothing as they slide their hands looking for anomalies and never to reach around to areas they cannot see; (for example, the front of the leg) from behind the individual.

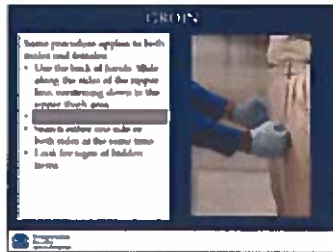
Teaching Point: If a disability or medical condition prevents an individual from doing this unassisted, ask for the individual's permission before assisting to raise the pants.

If the individual's pants are loose and baggy, ask him or her to grasp the pleats or belt loops and raise the pants as high as possible. If the individual is wearing a flowing skirt, contour the skirt fabric to the individual's body.

Search the back of the legs by completing the following:

- With the palms touching the legs, place one hand on the hip and the other hand on the upper inner thigh.
- Carefully move the hand on the inner thigh upward where the leg and torso meet.
- Slide the hands down the sides of the leg to the ankle.
- Conduct multiple slides to **make** sure coverage of the entire back of the leg (do not reach around to the front of the leg).
- Repeat the process for the other leg.

Slide 42: Groin



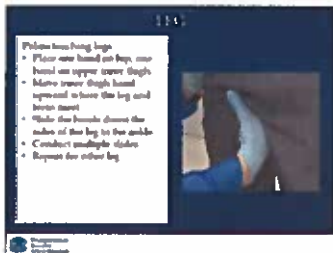
Teaching Point: If a disability or medical condition prevents an individual from doing this unassisted, ask for the individual's permission before assisting to raise the pants.

Teaching Point: Remind participants of the Step Forward Method Stance for individuals wearing skirts or dresses.

After searching the waistline, move down to the groin area. Be sure to ask the individual to raise the pants as high as possible if the pants are loose and baggy. The same procedure applies to both males and females.

- Use the back of both hands, held horizontally, to slide along the sides
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- Search either one side or both sides at the same time.
- Look for signs that an item may be hidden in the area.

Slide 43: Leg



Teaching Point: The pocket and hip areas are non-sensitive and should be screened with the front of the hand.

Teaching Point: If a disability or medical condition prevents an individual from doing this unassisted, ask for the individual's permission before assisting to raise the pants.

After searching the groin area, use the front of the hands to search the leg area. Be sure to ask the individual to raise the pants as high as possible if the pants are loose and baggy.

Search the front of the legs by completing the following:

- With the palms touching the legs, place one hand on the hip and the other hand on the upper inner thigh.
- Carefully move the hand on the inner thigh upward where the leg and torso meet.
- Slide the hands down the sides of the leg to the ankle.
- Conduct multiple slides to make sure coverage of the entire front of the leg (do not reach around to the back of the leg).
- Repeat the process for the other leg.